NEW YORK HERALD MONDAY, SETTEMBER S SET TEIPLE SHEET.

For the purpose of knowing what Mr. Frank Lesthe thinks of Casarism, a representative of the Herald sought him recently, at his office, in voted to his publishing interests. Mr. Leslie was lound at last in his own room, surrounded by an atmosphere redolent with artistic, editorial and reportorial ability. After the gentlemen of the pencil and the knights of the quill had retired, Mr. Leslie settled himself in his easy chair and inti-mated that he was ready for the enemy to ap-

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE-I believe, Mr. Leslie, that you are somewhat interested in the question

Mr. LESLIE-You are ritht, sir. Not only do I take a personal interest in the discussion, but I think my paper was among the foremost to agitate question and to call the attention of the American people to the breakers on which they were

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE-Do you think, then, that Casarism is practicable?

THE PRACTICABILITY OF CAESARISM. Mr. LESLIE—Yes; the people have become so disgusted with the effects of political agitation hat they are absolutely lukewarm. The management of the national affairs being out of their ands, and in those of professional politicians, it s not strange that they are drifting under the

shadow of a political tyranny.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—If this be so must it not be admitted that the Republic is a failure? Mr. Leslie-Not necessarily. While the political administration of the government may at times be

a failure the average political opinion of the masses is so honest and progressive that in the end the character of republicanism is fostered and HERALD REPRESENTATIVE-If this is a true state-

ment of the case would not the overthrow of the Republic and the establishment of an Empire be brought about only at the cost of blood? Mr. LESLIE-If Cæsarism should ever come to

pass in America-of which there is only a possibility and not a probability-it would be brought about by just such acts as the republican party has committing ever since it has been in power; and by such acts I mean those that we witnessed in New York, for instance, at the last electionthority, such as invading the sanctity of homes, as was repeatedly done. I mean, also, such acts as government was trampled under foot and the Vashington supremacy maintained AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

I mean such acts as are embraced in the appointment to office of men like Cramer, Babcock, Casey and others of that ilk. They are men who represent no party or political idea. They are but the arbitrary choice of one man. And when a party, like the republican party, being at any one time a large majority of the people, recognize the right of one man to violate all the traditions of political science and precedent, in appointing nonenti-ties to office, that party and that majority are so far in favor of what is called Casarism, which is, in reality, but a classic expression for the one

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE-Do you think, then, that the Louisiana troubles were but the first act in the Cæsar drama?

lowing any fixed idea of his own at that time It was an outburst of his own personal disposition. He thought he was master, not servant, of the people. He don't understand the meaning of repre sentative government. He is naturally an arbitrary man, without ideas, and when such a man has great power there is no more dangerous combination. Time and temper suiting, and the peo-ple being quiet, he is unconsciously following his own bent. It is a habit with him to be a tyrant—

not an idea.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Then you don't think
that previous to the appearance of editorial articles
in the HERALD he had any idea of Casarism? Are
there not men around him who whispered the
idea to him?

Mr. Leslie-I hardly think so. The men who immediately surround Grant are but enjoying temporary power, and, to tell the truth, they haven't brains enough to originate so suppendent an interest. porary power, and, to tell the truth, they haven't trains enough to originate so stupendous an idea as Cæsarism. Each of his followers has some local power in view—Butler in Massachusetts, Morton in Indiana, Cameron in Pennsylvania. So long as they can feather their local nests they are satisfied with the party. They are not political geniuses, only pelitical pap-caters.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Do you think that there exists to-day in America any aristocratic class who would half the banner of Cæsar with accismation?

Mn. LESLIE—The real aristocracy of America is not in favor, I think, of such an idea as Cæsarism. Being educated and reduced, it has become distasteful to its members to mix in any political matters. They have no interest in them whatever. There may be a possibility of the shouldy people—those who made fortunes by furnishing "army beef" and "gine hats" to the soldiers in the field there may be a possibility of the shouldy people—those who made fortunes by furnishing "army beef" and "giue hats" to the soldiers in the field—coming out strong in favor of Cæsarism, for this one reason—being common, they would be likely to be recognized by a common Cæsar.

Herald Representative—Is not this apathy that you have mentioned of the socially induential classes dangerous.

dangerous? ESLIE—By all means. I hold that one of the

greatest dangers to the Republic exists in the indifference with which her best citizens regard her affairs.

Herald Representative—Do you not think that General Grant has a more imperial chance from the possession of purely negative qualities than from any other reason?

Mr. Leelle—Yes. White Grant has busied himself about his own private affairs he has allowed commercial and other money interests to gyrate as they please. Money-makers consequently are satisfied with his non-interference. Had he been a genius—say like Napoleon—he would have been in fool he would have been alive to-day.

Herald Representative—in your opinion has Grant any personal idea of Cæsarism ?

Mr. Leelle—I dou't think that General Grant ever had, or ever will have, an idea. He is merely floating on the tide, and the tide of republicanism is setting toward Cæsarism; but it will be arrested by a counter-current in the next two years. The opportunity of Cæsarism is in the sectionalization of the Union. There is a New England temper, a western temper (Grangism), a Southern temper (apathy), and a Middle State temper (commercialism). All these are gradually being unified, and when they are wholly so Cæsarism is an impossibility.

Herald Representative—Admitting, just for the

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Admitting, just for the

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Admitting, just for the sake of argument, that Casarism will be possible, do you think that the South will stake hands with an emperor in preference to the President produced by a Northern party?

THE SENTIMENT SOUTH.

Mr. LESLIE—No: the South is sentimental. That is, the old element is so; the new element is practical. As the old sentimentalism has lost slavery as an object it will in time take hold of political science. The educated part of the South is really more disposed toward socialism than any other section of the country.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Were an Empire once established would it be possible to wield this immense country from one centre, say like Washington?

Mr. Leslie—No. The different sections of the country would disintegrate themselves from the Union. A central government in this country can never, of itself, wield military power. The area is too great. In fact Cæsarism means consequent secessionism HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Will the steps toward

Casarism be gradual?

How IT WILL BE DONE.

Mr. Leslie—Il Casarism comes at all it will come by using Congress as a tool. But Casarism wouldn't last six months. Roman Casarism was a power, with a popular sentiment behind it. There is none

CESARISM.

What Mr. Frank Leslie Thinks of Grant.

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BOME SCATHING SCINTILLATIONS.

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Constrian an Impossibility as a Permanent Institution—Probability of a War as a Mask—A Delicate Analysis of the Character of the Soldier-President.

What Representative Southern Men Say On the Subject.

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For the purpose of knowing what Mr. Frank Lestie thinks of Crearism, a representative of the Ethinks of Crearism, a representative of the administration is to make war with the neighboring ministration is to make war with the neighboring ministration.

Mr. Leslie—I think that the purpose of the administration is to make war with the neighboring countries, and naturally with Mexico; and also that Belknap's visit to Texus and Mackenzies raid were but feints, to test the military enthusiasm of the people. General Grant evidently means to retain his power at home by being considered the only soldier who can wage war abroad. Herald Representative—is there any remedy that you have to propose for this threatened evil of Cæsarism?

of Cassarism?

Mr. Leslie—I would propose a strict civil service. When a man is appointed to an office he should not be removed without cause; and if one man is removed for cause his successor should not have the power to remove his subordinates without cause. Then the great army of office-holders would have no personal, bread-and-butter interest in the President of the United States.

At this point Mr. Leslie was called away, and the reporter withdrew.

Views of Judge Packer, of Pennsyl-

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1873. I came here to see that fivefold millionnaire Judge Packer, and I succeeded. I found him this morning at the effice of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad Company, of which he is the President. The

Judge is well known, so his political career need not be gone over. That he is yet an earnest democrat will be found from his opinions given below. In appearance he is a sturdy, old-timer, still wearing the brass-buttoned blue coat of the kind affected by men who tell of the time of Andrew Jackson or bore you with stories of the campaign of which "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," were the main figures. Judge Packer, if he retains the recollection, does not tell how "Gov-ernor Kent went hell bent," or how anybody else pursued that sulphureous way. He is a man of the to hear what he thought of the Cæsarism discus sion I said:-

the discussion of the "third term" subject in its re-lation to what has been called Cossariam, which has most of the newspapers of the country. You are also aware that, for a clear exposition of the sentiment of the country, the HERALD correspondents

also aware that, for a clear exposition of the sentiment of the country, the Herald correspondents have procured and published the views of the best known political men and editors. As you are among the former class, I have called to get your ideas as to the possibility of Cæsarism.

Judge Packer.—Yes, I have noted the course of the Berald; but while approving of its opinions, I have given the mooted question very little thought. I have been away from political action and discussion for several years; for, being a business man and not a politican, I have to attend to my business. I think the agitation of the question as to the period of Presidential service most proper. I believe the matter should have been settled long ago. My own view is that but one term should be allowed to a President. The present moment is opportune for the discussion, not because President Grant is filling his second term and may desire a third, but for the reason that the period of service should be fixed unaiterably by law, and not by sentiment.

Sentiment cannot Conquer need.

The subject has only a relation to Cæsarism in the future, for I do not consider that President Grant is desirous of making himself imperator. He is, I judge, devoid or ambition, and undesirous even of another term of office. Still, he may be urged by his "riends" to accept, even to endeavor to bring about a toird nomination. There are chords in his organization toat can be played upon to make a music that he is ever desirous to hear. And there are among his "friends" a number of master musiclains. See how they played upon him in the Louisian matter. Were it not that the people know the character of those political musiclans, they might do even greater mischef than they have done. Upon this knowledge of the people, and the fact that the "musicians" are coming lorward as the chief champions of the republican party, supporting and being supported by the administration, I base a belief in the near dissolution of their party. The and being supported by the administration, I base and being supported by the administration, I base a belief in the near dissolution of their party. The evidence is very clear. Butler comes up in Massa-chusetts as a candidate for Governor, and, though the Washington patronage, all chusetts as a candidate for Governor, and, though he is propped by the Washington patronage, all the reputable leaders of his party denounce and oppose him, while they declare a continued featily to the administration. That is the first revolt, and therein is the primary symptom of the radical party's disruption. The greater politicians denounce and oppose, while the lesser ones support General Butier. If the present reputable Massachusetts politicial men do not, in the event of Butier's election, prove themselves meaner, by giving their support to nim, than those who, urged by administration patronage, give aid meaner, by giving their support to him, than those who, urged by administration patronage, give aid to him at present, the breaking up of the radical party will be complete in the Bay State. Once well started, the revolt will spread throughout the country. In every State the "musicians," who are now so pleasantly placed, will be overthrown. All these facts bear against.

THE POSSIBILITY OF CARSARISM,
with General Grant as its exponent. But, as I said before, I do not think the President wants to be a Crear.

Correspondent—But you know that the Herald does not assume that the President wants to be the Crear.

CORRESPONDENT—But you know that the Herallo does not assume that the President wants to be the Cæsar.

Judge Packer—Ob, yes; I understand the Herallo periectly. It is not tout General Grant wants to iound a dynasiv, but that some one else may try to, in future. By showing that possibility, if only a sentiment is to be overcome, the Herallo wisnes and expects to cause precaution to be made. I have no doubt that there are men who would haif an Emperor, and the endeavors of some of the radical papers assure me of it. The people will not believe in keeping a man at their head to rebuke his enemies. When everybody shall see that President Grant or anybody else is perfect in every respect there will be an autocrat in this country.

very respect there will be an autocrat in this country.

Correspondent—Do you believe that the captailists and business men are averse to present hanges in our government—that tranquility in chitics is all they desire?

Judge Packer—No; I do not. My reason may be ound in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring, hey were business men who planned and carried ut the expulsion of the members of that ring from heir posts. Their action acted upon the national lection and that in this State and caused the verthrow of democracy in New York.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier county, West Va., August 26, 1973.

This watering place was more notable as a renlezvous for Southern politicians prior to the was than any other in the country. Here political intrigues were initiated, Presidential states were made and national campaigns were planned marked out and settled long before the millions of American voters knew who they were to cast their ballots for. Even since the war several noted meetings of Northern and Southern politicians took place here, but latterly there has been a great falling off in this way, until the present season which has been an unusually large and successful one, when quite a number of distinguished Southerners made their appearance among the guests. In the absence of a more interesting political topic the Herald's discussion of "Cæsarism" sen the principal subject of conversation, and I find it spoken of with that seriousness and earnestness which such an important matter justines. The opinions expressed are as varied as the mixed company at present here, or as the interesting personal interviews published in the HERALD. As there are a number of ex-Confederate omcers here I embraced the opportunity to learn their views as far as possible as to a third term for General Grant, in order to lay before the readers of the Herald the subject as regarded from a strictly Southern standpoint. The first of these gentlemen

that I approached was
GENERAL MARTIN WITHERSPOON GARY,
of South Carolina.
Upon being introduced to him I remarked that I that I approached was

would like to ascertain his views upon the subject of a third Presidential term for General Grant. He replied, "Well, sir, I will talk to you freely." Selecting a wooden bench upon the lawn, beneath

the shade of a noble old oak, we sat down and I CORRESPONDENT—Have you read the recent dis-cussion in the newspapers upon the subject of a third term for General Grant, or as it is regarded

by some the approach to Cæsarism? General Gary—I bave.

CORRESPONDENT—How are you disposed towards General Grant politically ? General Gary—I am opposed to him, because I do not believe he understands the true theory of this government, or if he does he has not illus-trated it by his course since he has been President. He destroyed his fame as a general by his truckling to politicians and plunderers.

CORRESPONDENT—After the close of the war what

were the feelings and sentiments of the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army towards General Grant?

kindness throughout the whole of the Confederate army. He permitted the officers to retain their

kindness throughout the whole of the Conlederate army. He permitted the officers to retain their side arms and all of their priyate property, including their horses. He granted them paroles and afterwards manfully protected them in the enjoyment of these paroles when President Johnson wanted to disregard them. I think at that time he was unitating the example of GARSAR IN HIS GLEMENCY towards the conquered; and if he had continued that line of policy, so well begun, and had adhered to his democratic record, the South would have unanimously supported him for the Presidency, and he could as easily have been elected by them as by the republican party. I think he was driven into the radical party by the odium of Andy Johnson, who wished to run for the Presidency; and I think Johnson the worst enemy the South ever had. He is a low and ignorant demagogue and politician.

Correspondent—Then your opposition to General Grant is only political.

General GARY—Yes, my opposition to him is simply political; but I lost my respect for him as a military man since he became the tool of unprincipled peliticians.

Correspondent—What particular political act of his first turned you against him and in what does your opposition consist?

General GARY—General Grant was nominated by the radical party for the Presidency, but he did not bind himself to the platform of the party when he accepted the nomination, if my memory serves me aright. It was when, by his acts, he abandoned the democratic party my opposition began, and that consists in opposition to the tenets of the radical party. I also think that the numerous charges preferred against General Grant in the speech of Senator Sumuer were sufficient to turn every honest radical from him, for they have never been disproved.

GRANT'S LOST PAME.

CORRESPONDENT—It is your opinion, then, that

speech of Senator Sumner were sufficient to turn every honest radical from him, for they have never been disproved.

GRANT'S LOST PAME.

CORRESPONDENT—It is your opinion, then, that General Grant has obliterated his greatness and fame as a military man by lending himself to politicians and financial speculators.

General Grant — It is. General Grant is not the equal of the Duke of Mariborough in military ability; but he certainly surpasses him in his love of money and in the prostitution of his position and iame to secure the almighty dollar.

THE THIRD TEMM.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of a third term for General Grant?

General Grant or any other man, but particularly opposed to Grant. I believe, though, from the thorough organization of the radical party, and the election laws that they have passed in regard to national and State offices, if he runs he will be elected, or if not elected he will.

But our Republic is too young to pass into an Empire, and time will purge the government of its present corrupt officials and inaugurate constitutional reform. There is too much honesty, patriotism and independence in the American people to allow themselves to be made the slaves of a despotism just yet.

CORRESPONDENT—How would the Southern people act under circumstances of a usurping nature? General Gary—In the event of Grant usurping the government, the Southern people would take sides against him, with the exception of a lew adventurers who would espouse the cause of the party in power or the party they believed would pay best. But men of thought, honesty and patriotism, those who love constitutional liberty, would draw their swords against General Grant or any other usurper. I should do so myself, but I do not believe that this necessity will ever arise.

CORRESPONDENT—Then you believe the country will ultimately return to the constitutional forms, restrictions and limitations laid down and observed by the Fathers of the Republic?

General Gary—I do, and that at no distant period.

General Gary—I do, and th

General Gary—I do, and that at no distant period.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON, of Georgia, the new United States Senator from that State, was the next prominent Southern representative that I met. The General is regarded in the South as one of the most dushing and gailant officers of the late confederacy. He succeeded to the command of Stonewall Jackson's corps after the death of that famous officer, and at one time he commanded an entire wing of the Confederate army. He is now the leader of the new and young class of democratic States' rights politicians that have sprung up in the South since the close of the war, and is looked upon as the representative Southerner, not only of Georgia, but of this entire section in the United States Senate. The General very kindly accorded me an interview, which took place in the open air while walking around the main hotel here on the western side.

Cornespondent—General, have you given the proposed third term for General Grant, as discussed in the newspapers, any consideration?

GENERAL—Yes, I have.

Cornespondent—Do you think there is any prospect of the election of General Grant for a third term?

GENERAL—I think there is, and regret it exceed-

GENERAL—I think there is, and regret it exceedingly.

CORESTONDENT—Why? Do you believe it would be inimical to our republican form of government? GENERAL—I am satisfied beyond a doubt that it would. I am in favor of ONE TREM ONLY in the Presidential office, and would be glad to see an amendment of that sort added to the constitution. What we need now, more than at any other period in the history of the government, is disinterestedness in its administration. We can only accomplish this by stripping the President of personal incentives. But the great danger in this third term movement is to the elective feature of our government—one of the most sacred privileges we enjoy. The repeated election of any man to the Presidency, and especially when that man is General Grant, I consider full of danger to the Republic.

General Grant, I consider full of danger to the Republic.

Correspondent—But why General Grant more than any other man? Is he not as much of a patriot as the average American?

General Grant's fitness or unfitness for the Presidency; nor am I seeking in any way to disparage his patriotism. But what I say is this, that if the earlier Presidents were correct in supposing, as they doubtless were, that the continued re-election of the same man to the Presidency was contrary to the genius of an elective government, then a fortiori, would the re-election of General Grant be full of danger. It is more dangerous to re-elect him than it would have been to re-elect for a third term any of his predecessors.

Correspondent—Well the resson is obvious and I am

It is more dangerous to re-elect him than it would have been to re-elect for a third term any of his predecessors.

Correspondent—How do you explain that, General?

General—Well, the reason is obvious, and I am only surprised that it has not been referred to before in any of the discussions I have seen upon this subject. General Grant, by reason of the position he neid at the close of the war, was regarded in some sort as the representation of the power of the government. The people of the North have regarded him in that light, as the Personification and Embodiment

of that power. For that reason, more than any other, they elected him President, which, from the Northern standpoint, was well enough. But elections have created in the public mind a sort of habit of transierring from the Executive office the powers which belong to it to the person of General Grant himself, and in that habit is found the peculiar hazard to which I refer. Like all other habits of thought, it will gradually strengthen into a conviction that the finances and the government will be more stable under General Grant than under any one else, and after a white the people will acquiesce if this habit be not broken up, in a life-time Presidency. This is the danger, and I am very glad that the Herald has brought the subject so prominently to the notice of the people.

Correspondent—Do you believe the republican party will re-nominate General Grant, and if nominated can they elect him?

General—Yes; I think they will renominate him, and I think further they can elect him, if any republican can be elected; but I have not despaired of seeing a party successful upon the strict construction ideas. If we could remove the war issues out of the way, I believe the people would again demand that the general government

to the exercise of its clearly defined powers. I look with great interest to the farmer's movement in the next general elections. I hope they will be able to divert the public mind from the war issues which have entered so largely into the

attempted?
GNNERAL—It would be absurd in the Southern people to attempt armed resistance alone. Indeed, I think many of them will be almost indifferent uniess they should receive
MORE OF THE SUBSTANCE UNDER THE FORMS of republican government. If, Yowever, a sufficient movement were made by the North to insure a successful resistance the South would, I am quite sure, co-operate actively.

successful resistance the South would, I am quite are, co-operate actively. The bell for dinner ringing just at this time the GENERAL B. D. LILLEY,
of Virginia, one of the brigade command

wall Jackson's corps, who lost an arm at Gettysburg, and who is new the incumbent of the South Carolina Chair at the University of Virgiaia, was next interviewed.

Correspondent—Judging from the signs of the times and the political events of the past ten years is it your opinion that the country is drifting towards despotism and empire?

General Lilley—While there are some indications of that there are influences at work which will, I believe, correct the evil tendencies and cause the government to be administered according to the principles upon which it was founded. There has been so much

among the Northern people against the South, caused by the war and misrepresentations since the war, that a course of conduct on the part of the federal government towards the Southern States has been allowed which would not be borne by that people should their own liberties be involved. I believe their sense of right will eventually cause them to do justice to the South.

Correspondent—What is the main aim of the South, their greatest concern now is to retain control of their respective State governments in order to save their States from utter ruin, to preserve their credit, their history and everything that is precious, and to develop their most important interests. As to their leelings towards the federal government, our people went into the war from a sense of right and duty, and lought earnestly to establish a separate government. Our effort failed we have no regret for the course we took; we do

sense of right and duty, and lought earnestly to establish a separate government. Our effort failed. We

DO NOT ADMIT THAT WE WERE WRONG;
We have no regret for the course we took; we do not believe that the war settled any principle; but we accept the fact that we have been overwhelmed; that the UNION IS INDIVISIBLE; that henceforth it is our government, and that our duty is to make it the best government possible, not only for ourselves, but for all parts of the country. We hope to accomplish by reason what we lailed to establish by the sword—the preservation of the liberties of the people of all parts of the United states. We are willing to unite with all true patriots of the North in their efforts to secure to the people of each State the control of their own local affairs, and to do all we can towards causing the federal government to be administered economically, justify and upon true republican principles, giving it no more power than is ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL to the best interests of the people.

CORRESPONDENT—If General Grant is re-elected to a third term do you think that would be the initiatory step in the march to empire?

General LILLEY—I do not think it judicious to discuss that question so early in his second term. I do not see that it can do any good, and it may do harm. Should General Grant's course by wise and liberal during the next three years, and is influence be cast in behalf of right principles and non-interference in the local affairs of the States, and in corfecting such evils as require attention in the administration of the government, I believe the people of the South

to any other radical politician, or to any officer of the army connected with the republican party. We are disposed to act towards him as his conduct may merit, and we are prepared to appreciate and oppose such as we disapprove. It depends very much on his conduct and that of his party whether his re-election would be a step towards a change in our form of government, either by an individual, or by a party, would the peo

despotism?

General LILLEY—This would depend very much upon the people of the North; if they should be largely in layer of a despotism there would be no remedy. But I do not believe this to be the case.

A REFUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT WILL BE

A REPUBLICAN FOIM OF GOVERNMENT WILL BE FRESERVED to the country, and more lairly administered each year, for the condition of the South is improving yearly, and the attention of the North is being directed to the necessity of readjusting the government upon the principles of justice and equality among the States, economy in the administration of the general government, and it will yet be so conducted as to contribute to the prosperity and development of every section. Should the party in power fall to adopt a policy that will meet the wishes of the people one will be found which will give expression to their views and practical application to their ideas of good government.

To-day I addressed a note to General Joseph B. JOHNSTON, asking the privilege of an interview on the above subjects, and, in reply, received the following note:—

BOLE:—
WRITE SULFRUR SPRINGS, August 25, 1873.

E. CUTHERET, Esq.:—
DRAE SIE—I have had the honer to receive the note of to day, in which you ask me, on the part of the New York Herald, to reply to certain political questions.

It would give me pleasure to have the privilege of doing so, but not being a citizen of the United States I do not publish my political opinions. Most respectfully yours.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

do not publish my political opinions. Most respectfully yours,

General Beauregard is here; but he, too, is reticent on the subject of Cæsarism, and, in lact, upon all other political matters.

THE HON. JAMES LYONS,

of Virginia, who was the President of the National Democratic Convention held at Louisville, which nominated Charles O'Conor for the Presidency, being among the visitors, I asked his views upon a third term for General Grant and the prospects of Cæsarism. He said:—

"Before I answer your question it is proper to say that I know nothing more of the opinions of General Grant than any other gentleman knows who keeps himself posted upon the history of his country, as I have never had a word of conversation with him, and I have seen nothing in his public acts to induce me to suppose that he desires to be re-elected for a third term. Whether his election, if it should take place, will 'be a step towards the establishment of an empire' is impossible for any man to say now; but I see nothing in that simple event to induce me to believe that it will. There will be nothing in it is conflict with the constitution, and it can take place only by the will of a majority of the people. The framers of the con-

simple event to induce me to believe that it will. There will be nothing in it in conflict with the constitution, and it can take place only by the will of a majority of the people. The framers of the constitution did not think that an election of the same person for the think that an election of the same person for the think that an election of the same person for the think that an election of the same person for the think that an election of the same person for the think that an election of the same person for the think they would not have done if they had so regarded it. Nor did General Washington so regard it, because he assisted in making and approved the constitution, and in his farewell address says, if I recollect right, not one word that would lead me ty believe he declined re-election because he thought it would be dangerous to the liberty of the country to re-elect him or any other man for a third term. I am, I must say,

NOT A ONE THEM MAN,
and I think the cry about the one term principle a humbug, gotten up by politicians who aspire to the Presidency to increase their chances by limiting the term for which the office may be occupied by any incumbent. That the great body of the people are not in lavor of it, when the incumbent of the office is a man in whose patriotism, integrity and ability they have confidence, has been shown by the past history of the country. Whether General Grant will be re-elected, it a candidate, it is impossible that one, not glitted with prescience, can now tell; first, because nobody can now tell who will be his competitors; and, second, because it is impossible to tel whether one of his competitors might not be preferred to himself. I have great confidence in the

who will obe preferred to himself. I have great confidence in the

COMMON SENSE

of the body of the people when caimly exercised and not inflamed and misled by the arts of selfish and unprincipled demagogues, who are the great pests of popular government; but it is often misled by such men, and it cannot therefore be predicted that it will be always soberly and wisely exercised. I can only say that if General Grant is a candidate, and snould be opposed by Trumbull or Schurz (if eligible) or any other

who got up and controlled the late Baltimore Convention, I should certainly vote for him, for I think him a far better President than either of them would make. Of course his election by the people cannot be a usurpation, for that must occur by some comp Gette or other successful revolution which shall place its leader in command of the government. It cannot be said that the people submit to what they themsolves voluntarily do, and if they re-elect a man more than twice it will be the best

EVIDENCE OF HIS FITNESS for the place, and will be a conclusive answer to the place of usurpation. Unless both the people and the candidate have become corrupt—and whenever that happens the best thing which can follow will be a well regulated empire, with an Emperor fit for his place—for the worst government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive is a popular government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive is a popular government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive is a popular government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive is a popular government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive is a popular government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive is a popular government and the most intolerable despotism of which I can conceive the people have become corrupt. But, in my opinion, all the outery about Cæsarism amounts to nothing, although the HERALD has handled the subject with great adroitness and cert

A HINT TO CONSCIENCE STRICKEN CON-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

A great deal has been said and written about what ought to be done with the extra pay which the members of the last Congress voted themselves, and Treasurer Spinner's letter has been published in your columns showing how it could or could not In your columns showing how it could or could not be "covered" into the Treasury. All the people of the United States want to be assured of is that the amount is used for their benefit and not that of an individual. To do this effectually, let each Con-gressman whose conscience tells him that it is wrong to take and use that money for nimself invest the amount in United States bends, cancel them thoroughly, and send them to Treasurer Spinner with the request that he will "cover" them well in the next fire that he has kindled to destroy old notes. That much of the public debt will never trouble the people sgisin, thus saving the interest

REAL ESTATE.

A Review of the Conditions at Present Affeeting the Market, with a Backward Glance at Its Lessons and One Forward at Its Possibilities.

BULL AND BEAR VIEWS ANALYZED.

A Proverbial Fallacy with Its Assumed Analogies Set Aside.

New York's Greatness Examined and Its Relation to the Rest of the Country.

THE FUTURE STILL OURS.

Points of Prospective Activity Considered, Separately and Relatively.

Is Comptroller Green an Obstructionist?

While the air of Wall street is heavy with the whisperings of mistrust and rumors of extensive forming a fruitful theme for newspaper commen-tary; when the best and most valued of securities are suddenly impaired by vague doubts respecting their genuineness, and settlements long since made, to take effect after death, are disturbed or rendered unsatisfactory by fears resulting therefrom, it must be a source of deep thankfulness and profound self-rest to the wealthy in our midst, as hey con over the evidences in their possession of years of accumulation, to find

THE CAREFUL JUDGMENT OF SOME BYGONE PERIOD, longer or shorter, strengthened and confirmed to-day, still more pleasing to them will be the endorsements on the backs of certain formidable documents whereby acquired titles to various portions, large or small, of the realty of this great and growing city, and realize how much removed from all taint of sus-picion—ever liable in the case of stocks and to their own use and enjoyment thereof or for the benefit of their children. But, even here, where years of persistent progression in values, spasmodic reaction, have seemed to form a deter-minate and fixed security for all future time, with the same promise of proportionate increase in its value, as the past has already fulfilled, there are heard assertions more or less confidently made and inferences more or less correctly drawn and put forth of an impending crisis, in which THE SPECIAL HISTORY OF THE BEAL ESTATE MAR-

shall repeat itself and scenes and incidents familiar and distressing in the past be again represented and re-enacted for the instruction and profit of another generation of lawyers. It is well. perhaps, that this should be-not the reaction hinted at above, but the faint forewarning of dan-ger in the distance, by which, in the stormy sea of treacherous quicksands of business as in the literal tempest and confusion of waters, great disasters are averted. The Herald in this case, as in that of Old Probabilities, is not the spokesman, but the medium through which the note or warning, however faint, or of encouragement, however strong, is given, in respect to coming meteorological changes, rejoicing, however, as with those who rejoice over the prospect of sunny skies and gentle breezes, in the favorable indices which it discerns in the actual condition of the real estate market at the present time as compared tory repeats itself, is an old and familiar form of expression, especially when applied to great natural changes, than which nothing is more incorrect, no two revolutions, not contemporaneous, ever having sprung from like causes or exhibited the same results. How much less true, then, must it be when applied to a more circumscribed sphere of action? The reason of this is a very simple one, and is contained in a single word-

DEVELOPMENT. History cannot repeat itself because of the progress of humanity between any two periods of historic action, the birth and growth of new ideas and new creeds, and consequently new purposes.

There may be a striking similarity between the event of to-day and that of 100, 200, 300 or 500 years go, but that is all. The world is ever advancing. "Excelsior!" is the motto alike of the country an the individual. Thus the New York of to-day is very far from being the New York of any period anterior to the war, although its greatness then over-shadowed all its rivals. It was for the great trial shadowed all its rivals. It was for the great trial of a national struggle for existence to fix it permanently and supremely in its present position as the great centre of national life whence gravitates the best annual product of the nation's labor in one form or other, whether the result of such labor be in thought or matter. The capital of a great nation, not by the mere accident of containing within its limits the halls of legislative assembly or the departments of government, but because of its pre-eminence as a commercial emporium and financial centre, as well as being as being
THE POCAL POINT OF ALL THAT IS ABOVE MEDIOC

in the domain of art, science and literature, where the graceful and beautiful find their hignest expression, and the useful its best encouragement. In the various walks of intellectual life no new face appears that is not set hitherward to seek at once the measure of its talent and its reward. In the virgin fields of the Far West not one acre of land is brought under fresh cultivation that does not add to the wealth of this city, and in the current days, as they glide peacefully by, not one mile of railroad in the whole of this broad land is thrown open to public use upon which New York does not collect its toil. It is this which places New York in an exceptional place in the real estate market and lifts it above all augury of future ill that is less than national. Circumscribed so long in its physical limits it above all augury of future ill that is less than national. Circumscribed so long in its physical limits
between the waters of the North and East Rivers,
the tidal movement of its expansive bay along the
Battery's front and the curved line of the Harlem
River, it long since burst these boundaries socially
and overflowed all the neighboring territory.
Within the last year, however, the last-mentioned
limit has been passed, in a political sense, and,
with the annexation of the lower part of
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
the Harlem River has become, so far as New York
is concerned, simply a geographical definition.
This annexation, even in the inception operation
of the idea, gave the spur to

is concerned, simply a geographical definition. This annexation, even in the inception operation of the idea, gave the spur to

MUCH SPECULATIVE ACTION
in that direction which since its accomplishment has been actively sustained, and shows its results in the quick enhancement of values, now firmly maintained, most marked in the central portion of the annexed district. The advantage noticeable there is readily explained in the superior character of the land, both with respect to location and prospect, but was further determined by the early passing of all the purchasable land there into strong hands, including some of our best people, thus fixing at one and the same time both the value of the land and the character of the neighborhood. The latter is a point too often overlooked in random answers to inquiries respecting the value of real estate in New York, when a thorough understanding of it would explain many anomalies in respect to changeful values not quickly apprehended by the uninstructed. It has both a general and particular application, it being possible to change values in an entire block to a greater extent in a day than in the ordinary procession of events would be accomplished in a decade, by the introduction into it of something calculated to disturb its aristocratic sense of sectusion and jar inharmoniously upon the isshionably attuned ear of its inhabitants. Besides the numerous changes brought about thus there is likewise the steady increase in

operating every year to bring about changes in various neighborheods and make new valuations. Thus, for example, the extension of Broadway into Fitth avenue, in a business sense, begun some years since, has changed the character of nuch of that famous fashionable street, gradually forcing exclusiveness farther up the island to seek on the west side of the Park a new refuge and more permanent resting place. This movement it is which has brought about most of the speculation in

BOULEVARD PROPERTY,

Boulevard progressed, and further exciting investment desire in that direction. As in all speculative fields there has been much variation in the excitement prevailing there from time to time, and some changeful values; but, taken all, in an admovement appears to be a healthy one, and rest on a firm foundation with good promise in it.

MASHINGTON HEIGHTS

has begun early this fall to feet the spur of this activity on both sides of it, and already reflects a very active inquiry in firm prices, and hints of important transactions now in negotiation. Judging by the experience of the past it would not be amiss to look for a more active investment demand in this quarter or Westchester county this fall than further down.

THE BUILT I'F GROWTH OP NEW YORK ISLAND has ever been of the bop, skip and jump order, population distributing itself sporadically over its surface, as witness the names—Yorkville, Hariem, Greenwich village, Carmansville, Manhattanville—all of which have since lost their distinctive limits; hence, if procedent is to be followed, we may well look to see Fort Washington and points beyond crowded with isshionable residences occupied by their owners, while property lower down yet remains unimproved in the continued excitement of speculative ardor. The extension of the Boulevard over and beyond the heights will help largely to bring about this result. There is much indignation leit and expressed in real estate circles, which, it must be said, however, is most generally against Comptroller Green for his Obstratorive Policive Rigarbing Citt Introve—MENTS, and by some he is severely denounced for his shortsighted and parsimonious action in this respect, which is held to be seriously hurtful to real estate values. There is much truth in this inference, if the premises be correct, as asserted, in the one circumstance, if no other, of its Keeping away capital from the interior which would be largely invested here in the neighborhood of such improvements; and when it is considered that upon the inception of suc

and dispute her commanding position.

A FREE, LIBERAL POLICY IN RESPECT TO IMPROVEMENTS is needed in this particular, and real estate owners must look to it that those already commenced are steadily pushed to completion and not suffered to languish, speaking eloquently to the stranger of New York's distrust of its own future, and bidding him beware of investment here. On THE EAST SIDS, where the streets are all laid out and, with a few exceptions, completed, property is firmly held, with considerable building activity. The work of filling up the Harlem falls here has yet to be done, to remove one considerable drawback to property far up town on this side. This can only be done in one way to effectually remove the nuisance now arising therefrom—viz., by commencing as far back as Third avenue, filling up the holiow places between it and Second avenue, and from them pressing back the tide to a point below low water mark, where sewers might safely discharge their contents. The cost of this work should, of course, fall largely upon the property thus improved, although, inasinuch as it is likewise a sanitary work, and would largely benefit surrounding property, a fair proportion of the cost might be thus distributed. The steady

ENHANCEMENT OF VALUES
on the east side during the past ten years shown how quickly jurther enhancement would soon compensate the owners of property in and near Harlem for the expense they would have thus to bear in stimulating new building enterprise and the new dock facilities thereby gained. It is too early yet to determine as to the nature of the offerings in this quarter this fall, although one or two large ones are already spoken of.

It will be seen from the above sketch of the conditiens most directly affecting the market this fall that

A STRONG HEALTRY TONE
may be confidently looked for, while any special activity although presenting some altert in texters.

may be confidently looked for, while any special activity, although presenting some slight indications, has yet to be developed. The lears of relapse from high values, always existing in every department of speculation or investment, and to be considered in reviewing the general situation, are this year without special application, and are based principally upon apprehensions growing out of past experience, without sfull consideration of the changed condition of affairs, social and financial, now. They are the reflex of a conservatism safe enough to be guided by in a period of receding national prosperity, but too likely to overlook that "tide in the affairs of men

a period of receding national prosperity, but too likely to overlook that "tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." New York floats buoyantly upon this rising tide, ever reaching higher and grander possibilities of growth, and reflecting a share of its greatness upon surrounding towns. With the close of the summer much of the activity which prevailed is the case of the latter will subside, for the present at least, although the STRADY INQUIRY IN MANY QUARTERS convenient to the city meets no interruption during the year. The same causes which have operated to stimulate the growth of these various suburban districts still continue to determine values in these places, the Drincipal of these being ease of communication with the city, salubrity of situation and surroundings, and social advantages.

It will be some weeks yet before the market will fully-feel the presence of even the present

EXPECTED ACTIVITY.

There are crowds of tourists yet to return from Europe, and the various watering places have yet to give back thousands of their sojourners before this promise can be rightly tested. In the meantume a very confident tone prevails, and without more decided data upon which to form conclusions the above review represents the average feeling and anticipation with respect to the future.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Sinbad" is to succeed "Mephisto" at the Olympic.
"Max" is the title of the new play in which Mr.

mmet is to act.

Aimée will presently appear at the Broadway Theatre in some of her old characteristics. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe renews his acquain-

tance with the New York public on Wednesday evening at the Union Square.

Owing to the elaborate stage setting of "Notre Dame" it has been found impossible to worthily present that play before Thursday evening next. The opening of the Lyceum is, therefore, postponed

from Monday night until that date:

Mr. Shiel Barry is about as pleasant a successor to Mr. Boucicault as could be desired until the date for opening the regular Wallackian season arrives. He begins an engagement at Wallack's to-night as Miles Na-Copaleen, in "The Colleen Bawn." The Marionette show will begin in earnest at Robinson Hall to-night. The hall has been com-

fortably and prettily fitted up; performances will be given every afternoon at three and every evening at eight; the scenery is well painted, and the changes are accomplished smoothly and with celerity, and scarcely a doubt exists that the puppets will provide a very amusing season to a large body of children.

IRISH GAMES IN NEW JERSEY.

The Secaucus racecourse will be the scene of festivities on Wednesday next such as Jersey eyes have seldom or never feasted on. Irish games rarely take place outside of the Green Isle, but an innovation is to be made by most of the prominent citizens of Irish birth in Hudson county. A fat men's race is to be run, in which Sherin Beinhardt, men's race is to be run, in which Sheriff Reinhards, Mr. David Hallanan (ex-City Treasurer of Jersey City), Mr. Jahn C. Hopkins and other well known gentlemen of huge dumensions are to compete for the honors. A walking match, climbing a greased pole, a sack race, horse racing and, possibly, a laughing match, are to be some of the many amusing features of the interesting programme. Several citizens have been deputized by the Sheriff to prevent disorder or contusion. Should the weather prove favorable it is expected that an imamense concourse of spectators will be present. The racecourse is within ten minutes' walk of the Eric Railway station, four miles from Jersey City, and special trains will be run during the day to accommodate the public. The proceeds of the amusements are to be applied in purchasing an organ for St. Joseph's church in Old Hudson City.

Henry Cordes, a German, twenty-eight years of age, was drowned on Saturday afternoon by into the dock foot of pier 27 North River. The body was soon removed and taken to the Morgue. Deceased lived at 375 Greenwich street. Curoner Young was notified in the case.